MEMBER: Who is to incur the cost of installing the telephone, the Company or the Government?

DEWAN: Of course, the cost will now be defrayed by the Company, but a return will have to be given to them year after year for some time, from the profits. Anyhow that is a matter of detail.

Your second point was that the period of the vacation for the courts at Devicolam must be made to correspond with the vacation that is now allowed to the educational institutions there. That is a matter in which the High Court will have to be consulted.

The point that you tried to stress in your next suggestion was that Government have already realised the whole of the amount that they have invested in the irrigation works in the Anjanad villages and that therefore there is no justification for further realisation of this cess. That question will be investigated.

Then you want the *Proverthicars* to be sent away because you say there are too many of them there. But you must remember that your taluk is one where communication is not easy and it will therefore be difficult for one officer to go from one place to another and to do the work that is now done by three or four *Proverthicars*. Government cannot therefore at the present moment think of substituting one Supervisor for the *Proverthicars*.

It seems to me that it would not be true to say that there are not proper authorities to attend to sanitation there. Most of the estates have their own medical and sanitary arrangements and they would be in a better position to look after the sanitation of the place than a Government officer, because a large part of the taluk is covered by estates. As regards the recrudescence of plague, Government have got certain plague stations on the frontier which are always well and efficiently manned and they are being properly maintained and worked by the Commissioner, Devicolam, and other authorities. Government will always be careful to take the necessary steps to see that plague is got rid of.

I shall consider your representation with regard to the specific roads that you mentioned.

You referred to the urgent necessity for the construction of a bridge in the Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road. The road is to be opened very shortly; and after that is done, Government will consider the question of the construction of the bridge.

149. Needs of the Pulayas.

MR. AIYYAN KALI (*Nominated*) speaing in Malayalam, first thanked the Government for the several concessions granted to the Pulayas in the matter of education and in regard to entertainment in public service. He said that, in spite of the concessions allowed in the matter of school fees and examination fees, the community had not advanced much in education. The above concessions should therefore be continued for a further period of ten years,

The applications of qualified Pulayas for appointment as teachers in the Education Department were not being favourably considered. The members of the depressed classes should be exempted from the operation of the present rule that new appointments in the department should be made only after the confirmation of the acting hands; and they should be entertained more freely in the department.

Full fee concession should be allowed to the Pulaya pupils in the Survey Schools.

Pulaya pupils should be given free noon-day meal.

Orders should be issued to appoint Pulayas as peons in all the vacancies occurring in the various departments.

Primary education should be made compulsory in the case of the pupils belonging to the depressed classes.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായക്കാരുടെയും അതുപോലുള്ള മറ്റു സമുദായക്കാരുടെയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അനേകം സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ തന്നെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതലായി എന്തെങ്കിലും സൌകര്യംകൂടി കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണ് നിങ്ങളുടെ ആഗ്രഹം. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഫീസു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. പരീക്ഷയ്ക്കുള്ള ഫീസും നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. ഈ ഔദാര്യം പത്തു വർഷത്തേയ്ക്കു കൂടി നീട്ടി കിട്ടണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികൾ കാളേജിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവർക്കു സ്കോളർഷിപ്പു കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഹൈസ്കൂൾക്ലാസ്സുകൾക്കും സ്കോളർഷിപ്പു കൊടുക്കണോ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്.

നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഏതെങ്കിലും പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാകുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു ജോലി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. അതു അത്ര സാധ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല; നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ നയം അത്ര ആശാസ്യവുമല്ല. നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥം പഠിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയാൽ നിങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു തന്നെ അഭ്യുദയം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരെകഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും നിയമിക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

MEMBER: സർവ്വെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പുലയകുട്ടികളെ ഫീസ് ക്രടാതെ പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഉത്തരവുണ്ടാകണം.

DEWAN: ആലോചിക്കാം.

MEMBER: പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിലെങ്കിലും നിർബ്ബന്ധിതമാക്കണം.

DEWAN: അതും ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The grant of additional concessions in the matter of education will be considered. Primary education is free to all. Your community has been granted exemption from payment of examination fees for a period of five years and the extension of the term of that concession will be considered. The pupils of your community will obtain scholarships in colleges. The grant of scholarships in High Schools is under consideration. Qualified members of the community will be appointed to Government service as far as possible, but it is not to the advantage of the community that all qualified men should look up to Government service alone. The admission of Pulaya pupils as free scholars in the Survey Schools will be considered. The introduction of compulsory education at least for your community, will be considered.]

150. Needs of the Pulayas.

MR. P. K. DAS (*Nominated*): who made his representation in Malayalam, said that for the last six or seven years the members of the Pulaya community had represented about the need for a legislation regarding succession and inheritance among Pulayas. The question had also engaged the attention of the Government. They had invited the views of the Dewan Peishkars on the subject. Owing to the absence of legislation, there was unnecessary litigation regarding succession and inheritance whenever a Pulaya died intestate. At present there were three systems of inheritance, *viz.*, *Makkathayam*, *Marumakkathayam* and *Misradayam*, among the Pulayas. The existence of different systems greatly marred the progress of the community. The Government should appoint a committee to conduct a detailed enquiry into the subject as they did before introducing legislation regarding succession, inheritance and marriage among the Ezhavas and the Vellalas. Even without such an enquiry, the Government were aware that the Pulayas were for *makkathayam* and for individual partition, from the numerous representations made in the Assembly by the leaders of the community. Resolutions had also been passed and forwarded to the Government, from the various meetings of the Pulayas, held in different parts of the State, urging the need for legislation on the above lines. At the same time, not a single individual or association of the community had expressed a contrary opinion in the matter. Hence legislation should be introduced on the desired lines at a very early date.

The member next urged the need for the Government affording special encouragement to social organizations established for the benefit of the community. It was some time since the question of appointing